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HONGKONG.

CORRUPTION AT PEKING.

THE PROTEST OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The circular telegram issued by Mr. Tung Kung, Minister of Justice, to which allusion is made in our leading article yesterday is translated by the *Peking Daily News* as follows:—

"Being desirous of relieving the financial distress of the country, the Government was recently obliged to sanction the proposal of the Ministry of Finance for the issue of the public loan to the amount of \$300,000,000. Such a step is similar to taking poisonous drinks to quench one's thirst. As the amount was so large it was feared that the officials handling it might utilise part of it for illegitimate uses, or might enrich themselves at the expense of the country, instead of paying off the old debts. Consequently, the Loan Investigation Commission was established, with myself as Chairman. Before the organization of this Commission, bonds were freely sold in the market.

"At the first meeting of the Commission, it was unanimously decided that all the bonds should be committed to the custody of the Commission, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Clause 2 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the Ministry of Finance. Some of the members of the Commission were appointed to institute an inquiry in the Government Engraving and Printing Bureau, where they found that Minister Chang had already taken away bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000. The Minister was at once questioned, but he gave evasive replies. The members were sent again to the Bureau to take over the rest of all the bonds, but their mission was unsuccessful. The matter was immediately referred to the Procuratorate, and the judicial authorities were requested to take right measures. Minister Chang then left for Tientsin."

"Since it is a most difficult task indeed to expose all the secrets of the Ministry of Finance during the past few years, it is impossible to predict how our investigations will turn out. I, Kung, will do my best to perform my duty, and I will certainly not connive at any scandal should it be discovered. If there is anything in any loan agreement injuring the interest of the Government, I will certainly deliver the official signing the same to the court of justice to be prosecuted in strict accordance with law. I hate crimes as though they were my personal enemies, and no mercy will be given to the guilty. The public will certainly remember the case of the notorious Wang Chih-hsin, the Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture, who was summarily shot for bribery. It was handled by myself, when I was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I am sorry to see that during the past few years there have been more corrupt practices. Last year, I revised the codes concerning punishments for greedy officials, and my revision was approved and promulgated by the Government. During the present investigation, I have found many irregularities which have escaped the notice of the people outside the Ministry of Finance. I also found that the revised codes were too concise; therefore, I have tried to make them more definite by adding nine more articles. In other words, I have tried to explain the codes more fully by drawing the attention of the courts and procuratorates to them.

"To my great surprise those who feel the inconvenience of having such explanations, have expended large sums of money in bribing newspapers, which publish articles for them saying that I have violated the law and deviated from the proper legal procedure. True, Parliament is the only organ for legislation, but there is now no Parliament. How can we afford to wait till its convocation, leaving everything in a deadlock? I understand that the proper way is for all the Ministries to bring before the Cabinet, the necessary regulations for approval and promulgation. During the present investigation, therefore, the regulations promulgated by the Government, but have been particularly bitter against the regulations I have proposed. It is unnecessary to point out the motives of these newspapers, and it is not worth my while to refute the attacks made by them. It is clearly my duty as a Minister of Justice to promulgate regulations regarding laws and legal procedure, and I assume full responsibility for them.

"I have instructed the Procuratorate to proceed to secure evidence of the corruption in connection with the loan scandal, and then prosecute the guilty party. As it is feared that the newspapers posing as mouthpieces for the corrupt officials will have a bad and mischievous impression on the public, I condescend to offer the above refutation.

"There is one point which I desire to lay special stress on. Financial administration is the foundation of the nation; and if we allow the disorder to continue, the nation will soon perish. This is therefore a good opportunity to make a fresh start. It is absolutely necessary that the exact amounts of receipts and expenditures of the Government should be made known to the public, thus avoiding the scandal of corrupt officials. I take the opportunity to make a strong appeal to the conscience of every citizen of the Republic. Let the people refrain from indulging in empty talk, or allow themselves to be misled by party prejudices. It is useless to go over the investigation business superficially, and the people should not fear the influence of the great. In other words, a fundamental solution should be sought at once. Means should be provided to relieve ourselves of the obligations of both the domestic and foreign loans. The educational, judicial and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

FIVE YEARS' PROGRESS.

Sir John Hewett, chairman of the Governing Body of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, wrote to the Press, a letter reviewing the position of the school, which entered on its sixth year on February 22nd.

Started in the middle of the war, the school naturally at first was planned to attract one class of student whom it was specially designed to assist—namely, the young men intending to join commercial enterprises in Asia and Africa. But it was able at once to give much help in the training of recruits for active service in the Near and Middle East in such languages as Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. Since the Armistice large numbers of students in civil life have joined the school, and the view is more generally accepted that it was those going to spend their lives in foreign countries start with a very real advantage if they arrive on the scene of their life's labour supplied with some knowledge of the vernacular and the customs of those among whom they will have to work.

Up to the present over 1,500 men and women have received instruction in this school, and in the session 1931-32 the numbers reached 530. That the figures in the last two sessions show a slight decrease may be fairly attributed to the financial state of the City. The students, men and women, represent a great variety of interests, including, as they do, officers of the Army and Navy, Colonial and Indian officers, business men, missionaries, and undergraduates and post-graduates. Besides the actual teaching of languages, a student has the opportunity of being instructed in the outlines of the history, geography, religions, and customs of the country in which the language he, or she, is studying is spoken. Moreover, it has been the aim of the school from the outset to develop the higher branches of study in connection with the great classical languages of the East; and thus as a centre of Oriental research this school now offers facilities such as have never before been available in the British Isles.

We have been unfortunate (adds Sir John) since the school came into existence in that no time has been really propitious for an appeal to the public for the funds which we still require to bring the institution up to the standard at which we aim. But we do not, at a time when very few—if any—have the means with which to help us, desire to make a public appeal for funds. Our object in this letter is not merely to call attention to the success which has already attended the school, but to bring prominently to the notice of the large number of people, and particularly women, who are either interested in, or connected with, Africa and Asia, and who have not as yet taken advantage of the opportunities which our school affords of qualifying themselves for their work in those two continents.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

"THE ALLIANCE REMAINS."

"At a dinner given at Salford's Hall, St. Swinburn's Lane, London, recently, Viscount Hill, the Master of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, with the wardens and court of assistants, entertained a large number of guests, including Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador.

Lord Bearsted, proposing "The Health of the Japanese Ambassador and Prosperity to Japan," mentioned that he spent some years of his life in Japan. The ties which united nations were many kinds, he said, but those which were most binding arose from community of thought and feeling, and of an interest which visualised the welfare of mankind. Such were the ties which now united Great Britain and Japan. Nominally the Treaty between them had lapsed, but the alliance remained. (Cheers.)

It would endure, and he hoped the two nations would advance side by side along the path of civilisation and peace, of which his Excellency's great country was such an admirable exponent.

The Japanese Ambassador, responding, said that among the many subjects upon which one might talk was one at least which could be discussed without offence—the return of Mr. Balfour from the U.S.A. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour, whose past work everyone knew of, had performed in Washington great services, not only to his own country, but to the world. (Cheers.) He had given economy to the world by enabling it to stop competition in armaments. His Excellency further observed that Lord Bearsted had said many nice things about Japan, but had been silent concerning himself. But his Excellency knew him about twenty-five years ago, when Japan was almost unknown. Then it was that Lord Bearsted, who knew Japan before Japan was known to most other countries, persuaded his friends in the City to give these islands in the East the assistance they had come to London to seek. (Cheers.)

Industrial departments of the country should be developed from year to year. Special measures should be adopted to do away with official corruption; and luxurious way of living should be discouraged. In view of the enormous natural resources of our vast territory, it is certain that within the space of a few years, normal conditions will be restored, in spite of the fact that the present deplorable financial condition has been brought about by the corruptionists.

Incapable as I am, I will not shun difficulties and obstacles in the discharge of my duties in conducting the loan investigation affairs."

DEVELOPMENT OF SHANTUNG.

PROJECT OF WEALTHY OFFICIALS. GENERAL WU PEI-FU'S PROTEST COMMENTED ON BY THE "SHIN PAO."

In reply to the suggestion of ex-Premier Chin Yun-peng, ex-Finance Minister Mr. Pan Fu and other prominent officials and bankers concerning the organization of the proposed Chinese Industrial Development Corporation for the development of the salt fields and other industries which will be handed back to China for Sino-Japanese co-operation in Shantung province, the Loyang War-Lord, General Wu Pei-fu, says that as the favourable final settlement of the Shantung question in the Washington Conference was partially due to the friendly assistance of Great Britain and the United States, and particularly due to the untiring efforts of the Chinese people, especially the Shantungites and not due to the efforts of the Chinese government authorities and militarists, there is no reason why wealthy officials and militarists should organize corporations for competing in the industrial fields with the people after the restoration of Shantung by Japan. Furthermore, General Wu says that during recent years, the banking industry in this country has made great strides and this is certainly a fine prospect for China economically; but the defect lies in the fact that in the organization of most of the Chinese and Chinese Foreign Banks in Peking, and Shanghai, the promoters were invariably rich government authorities and military leaders, who utilized their official positions for their self-enrichment while there were very few real commercial interests in the new enterprises, adding that for the sake of the future successful and effective development of modern industrialism in the Chinese Republic, these defects should be amended. On account of the above-mentioned reasons, the Loyang War-Lord refuses to enter into partnership with Chin Yun-peng and others in the formation of the Chinese Industrial Development Corporation for Shantung.

In commenting on the fine despatch of Wu Pei-fu, the *Shin Pao* says that the Loyang War-Lord practically denounces the action of ex-Premier Chin and other high government authorities for utilising their official and influential positions to compete with the Chinese businessmen and in some cases, it is an open secret that government funds have been misappropriated by these officials for the flotation of private enterprises and banks and this is the reason why the majority of the Chinese banks and high financial authorities are involved in the financial irregularities discovered by Tung Kung, who is now in a serious dilemma as to how to push forward his charges against the powerful offenders. But the paper concludes by saying that as General Wu and nearly all the leaders of the Chihli and the Fengtien factions have large interests in the various banks, his opposition to the Shantung Corporation is regarded as curious. (Asiatic News Agency.)

NEW AMOY TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company have just signed a contract for the installation of a complete new telephone installation for Amoy, which calls for a 1,500 line common battery system, with 1,600 wire miles of copper cables. Submarine cables for ten simultaneous connections will connect the island of Amoy with the For-gu Settlement of Kuang-shan Island. The contract also includes poles, cross arms, insulators, and all pole line hardware. No part of the old system will be used in the new installation.

The new enterprise is due to the civic patriotism of Mr. Oei Tjee (I. Joe Hwang) a Chinese multi-millionaire whose signature is said to be good for 5,000,000 pounds sterling. A native of Amoy, he drifted to Java and entered the business of coolie contracting for the sugar estates and other enterprises, and in course of time invested his earnings in sugar properties. The wave of wartime prosperity carried him into the millionaire class. He is credited with founding the China and South Sea Bank Ltd. in which he is the largest stockholder. Returning to Amoy to enjoy the remaining years of his life in his ancestral home, he determined to contribute something to the welfare of his city. The extremely poor service of the local telephone system provided him with this opportunity and the outcome is the contract with the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company for a complete new plant. (Far Eastern Review.)

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advt.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

a.s. "EASTERN" FROM AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above vessel are hereby informed that same will be returned from Japan by the a.s. "TARAKA" due here on the 26th instant and all goods will be landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to sale on or about any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1932. 683

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATHAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Antwerp & Liverpool per a.s. "PATHAN" are hereby notified that their cargo for Hongkong which was landed at Shanghai owing to the recent strike is coming forward per a.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" due to arrive here on or about the 1st April.

The cargo will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and Consignees are requested to make the necessary arrangements respecting delivery.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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THE Steamship "SCILLIA," Captain Jenkins, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY 4th APRIL, 1932, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1932. [677]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
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OFFICES TO LET—Two good rooms from 1st May till 31st October. Apply H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building.

WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, free after 2 P.M. daily, wishes clerical work. Capable of taking entire charge of office. Remuneration moderate. Reply Box Q.R. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Position by an expert stenographer, Br. subject 5 years experience in commercial firm. Can furnish excellent references. Please apply to "M" c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TO LET—Godowns 23,800 feet Floor space, Kennedy Town, on water front. Rent all or part. Address Box No. Q.P. c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5 seater Motor Car; has run under 5,000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box W.X. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET.

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local City from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Vaux Road entrance. [469]

OFFICE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "Union Building," from 1st April. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

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LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building, suitable for office and godown. Further details apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [485]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AMENDING ORDINANCE PASSED.

FEES OF SOLICITORS PRACTISING AS BARRISTERS SETTLED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—
 His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward, Stubs, K.C.M.G.),
 His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.),
 Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary),
 Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E., K.C. (Attorney-General),
 Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, C.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer),
 Hon. Mr. R. R. HALLIVAN, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs),
 Hon. Mr. F. A. IRVING (Director of Education),
 Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works),
 Hon. Mr. LUC CHU-PAN,
 Hon. E. V. D. PARR,
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN,
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,
 Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN,
 Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLACK, K.C.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and signed by the President.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by order of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minute No. 20, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was approved.

The Colonial Secretary also laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee, No. 4, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and it was agreed to.

FEES OF SOLICITORS ACTING AS BARRISTERS.

The Colonial Secretary: Sir, certain rules made by the Chief Justice under Section 22 of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1873, are brought before the Council. Under that Section of the Ordinance, the Council can revise the rules, and the Council must approve them and they must be gazetted before they come into force. I would ask the Attorney-General with your permission to explain.

H.E. the Governor: Under standing Order 20 (4) this is a motion of urgency of which must be admitted by two-thirds of the members, including the President, before it can be placed before the Council; at least that is how I read the rule. I think if the Attorney-General explains the reasons for the urgency it will explain the reason for the motion also. He might do so first, and we might take the two necessary votes thereafter.

The Attorney-General: The reason for the ground of urgency is this: The Ordinance passed recently has been passed to deal with the scarcity of practising barristers in the Colony at the moment. It is intended to give the Chief Justice power to enable solicitors to appear before him with the object of expediting the hearing of cases which have been begun. It is in the public interest, and in the interest of litigants, that these cases should be speedily heard and, as a case may, at a moment, come on for hearing under the provisions of that Ordinance it is desirable to have the scale of costs and fees settled so that the parties and their legal advisers may know what fees and costs will be payable in respect of the proceedings when they do come on. I beg to move that this motion be treated as one of urgency.

H.E. the Governor: Is there any objection to treating this motion as one of urgency?

There being no objection.

The Attorney-General said: I beg to move that these rules made by the Chief Justice be approved by this Council.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The rules referred to are as follows:—
 1.—The scale of costs at present in force (including the item instructions for briefs) shall apply to any cause or matter up to the time of its hearing in Court.
 2.—A solicitor appearing in court as counsel shall be entitled to the following special allowances:—
 Brief Fee \$75 to \$300.
 Retainer:—
 For every hour or portion of an hour of the hearing in court after the first 4 hours \$20 to 40.
 3.—No fee shall be paid to a solicitor attending in court to instruct the solicitor who is acting as counsel, unless the judge otherwise directs.
 4.—The increase of 25 per cent. directed by the rule made by the Chief Justice on June 14th, 1921, shall apply to the above mentioned special allowances.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

MR. W. T. ELSON.

Many friends in the Colony will regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. T. Elson, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., who left home on holiday by the City of Simla, on March 25th. The sad news was conveyed in a cable from Singapore sent yesterday by Mrs. Elson who announced that her husband had died that morning from heart failure.

Mr. Elson was a member of the Committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club and was a past master of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, and consequently had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He had been with the firm of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for the past eight years, being in charge of the harbour work. He served in Mesopotamia during the war with the last contingent which left Hongkong. He was only 37 or 38 years of age, and the news of his death came as a great shock to his friends, among whom the deepest sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Elson in her sad bereavement.

POLICE OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.

SHOT WITH HIS OWN REVOLVER WHILE ARRESTING A MAN.

A police officer—sub-Inspector Field—was accidentally wounded by his own revolver whilst arresting a man in Yau-mati, on Wednesday night. A party of police, of whom the Sub-Inspector was one, was on the watch for a band of thieves who, it was understood, had planned a robbery in Portland Street, Mongkok.

About 8.30 p.m., a man, whose movements appeared to be suspicious, came on the scene and two Chinese detectives pounced upon him. He struggled violently and Sub-Inspector Field came to the help of the other police officers. The man was evidently about to draw a revolver so the Sub-Inspector drew his, and closed with the fellow. A report of a firearm was heard during the struggle but the Sub-Inspector did not realise immediately that his own revolver had gone off and had wounded him in the leg. The man was taken in charge and at the Police Station, later, Sub-Inspector Field found that a bullet from his own revolver had passed through his thigh and had also shattered his police whistle.

Dr. Stanley dressed the wound and afterwards the police officer was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. The bullet, fortunately, severed no muscles and unless it is found to have carried fragments of the whistle into the flesh, is not likely to prove troublesome.

The police have reason to believe that the arrested man is the leader of a Yau-mati band of thieves.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AMENDING ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG seconded and it was carried.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill was approved in Committee, without amendment.

The Council resumed and the Hon. Mr. PARR proposed, and the Hon. Mr. LANG seconded, the third reading of the measure.

This was approved and the Bill passed accordingly.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The second reading was not proceeded with of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution therefor.

ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. the Governor: That concludes the business which it is proposed to proceed with to-day. It will be inconvenient, at any rate, to meet next week and I propose that the Council shall adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

QUARANTINE EMERGENCY AT LAI-CHI-KOK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, for repairs to sheds at Lai-chi-kok.

The CHAIRMAN: This has already been before members of the Finance Committee. It has become desirable to prepare two of the sheds at Lai-chi-kok so as to render them suitable for use as a quarantine station in case of emergency, and for any other purpose for which they are suitable. Members of the Finance Committee have expressed their approval of this expenditure.

The vote was approved.

This concluded the business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I understand that, prior to the so-called strike of seamen, few of those in British ships belonged to the Union, which was formed only last year; that the local British Companies had not long before voluntarily increased their men's pay by from 18 per cent. to 20 per cent. over the previous rates and that the crews in these Companies were well satisfied, had little or no knowledge of the Union's action, nor any wish to leave their vessels. They were forced to leave by threats of being killed and that their wives' cars would be cut off, etc., as were, later on, all other Chinese workers in foreign employment, the bulk of whom neither wished to leave nor knew why they should do so. Many of them knew little or nothing of the seamen or their "strike."

In short, Hongkong has been held up by a gang of intimidators with whom our police were powerless to deal, the Chinese police being, apparently, unable or unwilling to inform upon or arrest these house-to-house intimidators. Also, it was quite open to these gentry to have incited to violence, arson, or looting the demonstrators outside the Seamen's Club or elsewhere and with whom the few Indian police present could not, possibly have dealt.

Last year, the British Engineering firms alone of Hongkong paid to their native workers in salaries, wages and bonuses some eight million dollars, one such firm giving a further large sum to a Chair of Engineering at our University, the bulk of the total sum so given by this firm going to train native students. Yet every native workman, draughtsman, clerk and other workers in foreign employment downed tools and walked out, the engineers in one large factory actually leaving the main driving engines running with no one to attend the engines or the factory.

It should be clearly understood that the eight millions paid in wages were drawn from work attracted here by our favourable economic conditions, and that when these conditions, by increased wages, became less favourable than elsewhere Hongkong must lose the work, which then will go elsewhere or not be done at all.

There are then less millions, or no millions at all, available for wages. There are also less millions, or none at all, available for extensions of works to employ additional men, and less money available for foreigners' salaries, wages and bonuses, and for Government rates and taxes, licenses and other Government and general charges. That is the position. Wealth comes from production and not from paper money, whose value depends entirely upon its purchasing-power, the value of the money being obviously less as costs are increased by men spending their time in processions, or in Canton on half-pay, instead of being at work.

Our Churches and charitable societies collect largely for native hospitals, orphanages, schools, etc., while beggars are permanently maintained in our streets. Yet practically every native servant in foreign employment without notice, leaving even the sick and dying, except where prevented by force. If any "exploit" native workers, it is native employers themselves, who work their men longer hours for less pay than foreign firms; but the real exploiters of the workers are those responsible for the recent intimidation, lower efficiency, lower production, and under raising of costs. These are the enemies of the workers and of our entire community, both native and foreign.

At last, however, every steel worker in Lancashire was idle, food and life service were thrown out of work in engineering establishments and were practically begging their bread; thousands were idle and many hungry, many of those who could do so leaving the country. We here can scarcely realise such conditions and may think them impossible in Hongkong. But are they so impossible in view of recent "strikes" and their possible, if not probable, repetition?

Three years ago shops and works were being enlarged all over Britain and to-day those shops are silent; many of them have never employed but a few workers, the boom having lapsed before the shops were finished; that depression follows inflation is a law of the business world and conditions at home are usually reflected here six to twelve months later.

The Home Government is influenced by Party in dealing with labour matters, but our Government here has almost absolute power, and rightly so. Ours is the only form of Government practicable in Hongkong, a naval and military station, and it is a good Government and second to none in integrity. But while still a naval and military base, the engineering interests and other business interests here and the thousands of workers here must be considered by both the Hongkong and Home Governments. It is the Hongkong workers' money which pays for our Government and for the Colony's upkeep and extension, and it is the duty of our Government to protect them from intimidation that the work of the Colony may not be stopped and the workers and the community impoverished.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

In the open singles yesterday H. D. Ramjahn qualified for the third round by beat U. M. Omar 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

One of the most interesting matches of the day was the meeting of J. B. Penman and G. R. Sayer & A. Brerley and H. E. Smith in the first round of the Handicap Doubles. The first-round pair were heavily handicapped (13-2) whilst their opponents received 9-6. This levelled out the games which were hotly contested throughout. There were some splendid rallies and in the last set the handicapped couple put up a great fight. They reduced the lead of 4-2 to level pegging. At eight-all Brerley and Smith rallied and won the next two games and the match. The scores were:—6-4, 3-6, 10-8.

The other results for yesterday were:—Handicap Doubles—L. Nelson and Capt. K. Tomney (14-6) beat Surg.-Lt. G. H. Hayes and Major C. Willson (5-0), 7-5, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Lawes (15) beat A. D. Ball and Miss Harrison (3-0), 7-5, 6-1.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Open Doubles—H. D. Ramjahn and A. R. Ramjahn & M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo; Major Lloyd and A. B. Raworth & S. A. Ramjahn and O. Ramjahn & Buschaert and R. C. Wicheil & Wong Po Keung and Y. Yvanovich.

Handicap Singles "A"—R. M. Smith & R. K. Valentine; J. B. Penman & B. D. C. Morgan.

Handicap Singles "B"—A. G. Simpson & C. G. Perdue.

Club Championship—G. Miskin & Major C. Willson; R. M. Henderson & F. A. Redmond; L. Nelson & G. W. Sewell.

Handicap Doubles—Lieut.-Col. Green and Engr.-Capt. Garwood & R. K. Valentine and D. J. Valentine.

Mixed Doubles—C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark & Lt. A. S. Lindsell and Mrs. A. S. Lindsell.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

In his match yesterday with Lee Wing in a best of 15 by 10 points, Lee Wing in, therefore, will meet L. A. Osmund on Monday, April 3rd.

CRICKET.

On H.K.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow the following team will represent the H.K.C.C.—T. E. Peares (capt.), Lt. G. R. Sayer, R. N. L. G. Davies, Capt. E. R. S. Dods, E. G. Lammert, Lieut. E. L. Leader, Capt. R. Le Fleming, F. C. Miller, E. J. R. Mitchell and Lieut. F. White.

H.K.C.C. 25th XI. v. POLICE.

On P.R.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow the following team will represent the H.K.C.C.—L. D. McNeill (capt.), H. B. Benson, H. E. Hollands, A. K. Blackmore, W. W. Mackenzie, B. D. C. Morgan, C. H. Poyser, G. W. Sewell, M. Watson and P. N. Young.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon in this League match on the University ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, C. J. Stapleton, E. L. Bragg, F. G. Thompson, R. Pestonji, L. J. Blackburn, C. Russell, C. Dancer and Capt. G. S. Spink.

C.S.C.C. "A" v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on C.S.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reed, A. E. Wood, E. W. Hamilton, W. D. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, E. O. Fisher, R. C. Wicheil, F. J. de Rorpe, H. F. Strange and F. H. Holdman.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club:—A. J. Arculli (capt.), A. H. Ramjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Curreen, D. Ramjahn, S. A. R. Ismail, O. Ismail, F. M. Arculli and D. Mahomed.

Look at these Docks and Yards representing the "forward" enterprise, and life-work of some of our ablest countrymen, who were no ten o'clock to four o'clock men but worked and do work from daylight to dark and after dark Sundays and holidays included. With them, too, the Chinese foremen and workmen, some of whom have to-day forty years' faithful and efficient service. Is the work of these men to go for naught and they and their assistants to be thrown out of employment or forced to stop work and cripple themselves and their families and the community by a gang of intimidators and hooligans? Not if we can prevent it.

Are murders and armed robberies to continue in our midst? Certainly not. Surely such a Government as we have and a Government with such an income as is paid the Government by the workers of Hongkong can provide, and must provide, an adequate number of well-paid foreign police, a number sufficient of themselves and independent of native police to efficiently deal with conditions here and make our tax-payers' lives and property secure and prevent a repetition of the recent childish but disastrous occurrences, whose fall effects must be felt in due course.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

W. S. BAILEY.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1922.

PRESTIGE



Prestige cannot be created in a day; it is the result of years of effort to serve, to be fair, to be prompt, courteous and reliable, and to set a standard of excellence in all business dealings.

It is only by sparing no pain, or effort to give our customers the highest possible measure of satisfaction throughout the past 72 years that we hold the position we do to-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

are now showing a large selection of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Cut-Glass Tableware

Attractive Patterns in

CROWN CHINA

TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS,

EARLY MORNING SETS,

DESSERT SETS, BOWLS, DISHES, ETC

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FLAGS FOR DECORATIONS

CONSULT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

20% DISCOUNT

CFF

DANCE

RECORDS

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

A Smart selection of

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked. These are now on

show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd. High-Class Tailors and Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st APRIL, a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER WILL BE TURNED ON in all Rides Main Districts and further notice.
T. L. PERKINS,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, March 29th, 1922. [730]

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
(Telephone 122).
MARINE SURVEYORS.
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ALTERATION.
We hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new Offices on the 3rd Floor at No. 42, Des Vaux Road, Central, on the 4th proximo.
GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
[725]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "ISMAILA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 30th MARCH, 1922.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

The vessel brings on part of the cargo from BOMBAY, etc. ex. s.s. "Dumera" which was landed at Singapore owing to the Strike. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 10 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1922. [733]

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
S.S. "SAPAROSA" FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by above steamer, are hereby notified that their cargo, which was landed at Shanghai during the strike, was brought to Hongkong by s.s. "TSONDARI".

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take delivery from alongside.
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,
York Building
Hongkong, 30th March, 1922. [734]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARY".

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Apr. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Apr., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Apr. at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1922. [729]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "AFRIKA"

Having arrived from Shanghai with her over-cargoed cargo as well as the cargo of M/S "TONGKING" and M/S "KINA". Consignees are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 5th of April, 1922, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. Goods not cleared by the 5th of Apr., 1922, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **MANNES & BACKHOUSE, LTD.**
Agents.
[735]

NOTICE.
OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.
This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LONGLY & CO.
Coal Merchants, Ship Chandlers, Sails, Compressors & Stevedores.
We have this day removed to our business premises to No. 15 Li Yuen Street, East opposite to To-Sin-Koon Des-Vaux Road Central.
Telephone No. 4134.
KWOK HIN WANG,
Manager. [719]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

ON and after the 1st April, next, the Registered Office of the above-named Company will be located at No. 42, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 4th Floor, (next door to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank). By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary. [716]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in LONDON on April 4th. The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from March 24th to April 7th, both days inclusive. By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1922. [673]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING in honour of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley on APRIL 7th. The Race starts at 2.30 p.m. Admission to Jockey Club Enclosures \$5. Tickets are now on sale at Kelly & Walsh, Goldsmiths and Sailors in Uniform \$1 each. Programmes \$1 each. Ladies free. Members will receive their badges in a day or two. The proceeds will be donated to the proposed New Nursing Home.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course. [644]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1922, at 10.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1921. The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st March, 1922, both days inclusive. **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,**
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1922. [583]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN LAU TSI TSAU, LAU TANG SHI, LAU SHE SHI, LAU YIU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs and LAU SHIU CHUEN, Defendant.

By order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. without reserve. All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHIU CHUEN alias LAU Wai Chuen or (CHAN) and in the following PROPERTIES situate in the Colony of Hongkong:—
Nos. 402 & 404, Des Vaux Road West and Nos. 377A & 377B, Queen's Road West, Victoria, being Inland Lot No. 1743.
No. 27, Bonham Strand, Victoria, being Sub-section 2 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 4.
T. A. L. first named property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from **Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,** No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1922. [720]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Motor-ship "MUNSTERLAND"

having arrived, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery can be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd April, 1922, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 2.30 p.m. on FRIDAY 3rd March, 1922. All Claims must reach us before the 10th April, 1922 or they will not be recognised. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. [714]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th April, 1922.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1922. [735]

NOTICE.
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company are reminded that the calls and premium due in respect of the new issue Shares must be paid on or before the 31st inst.
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [697]

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB.

DANCE will be held at the U.S.R.C. on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, starting at 9.15 p.m. punctually. Arrangements as heretofore.
Kowloon, 27th March, 1922. [711]

THE HON. MRS. E. H. SHARP, K.C., O.B.E. DECEASED.

ANY person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., O.B.E. formerly of Hongkong is requested to communicate immediately with
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1 Des Vaux Road, Central
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. [710]

NOTICE.
VISIT OF H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

IT having been decided to include an Eight-day Regatta in the Programme of the Dance to be held on 7th April, the Committee hope, that as many as possible of those who receive Invitations will attend a short practice which will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY the 3rd April at 5.30 p.m. when the Pipes of the Scottish Oom may will attend. [724]

NOTICE.
TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

IN accordance with the expressed wish of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to meet all ex-service men, among whom he mentioned officers of the Mercantile Marine, His Excellency THE GOVERNOR most kindly extends to all certificated members of that service in ships using or passing through the Port an invitation to be present in the grounds of Government House at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of April 6th, when His Royal Highness looks forward to meeting them. In announcements of the above already issued, the final date of application for tickets of admission is stated to be March 25th. It has, however, been realised that if this date is strictly observed, the majority of officers likely to be in port on April 6th will be prevented from attending. Arrangements have, therefore, been made that officers should apply as soon as possible for cards of admission to the Rev. G. T. WALDEGRAVE, Seamen's Institute, Praya East (stating rank, ship, name of firm, and any war-services and decorations), the final date of application being kept as late as possible in order to obviate in some measure the difficulty above stated. [654]

NOTICE.
VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—ILLUMINATIONS.

LANTERNS & CANDLES.

THE LANTERNS and CANDLES ordered by Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE, C.B.E. and Mr. J. A. GARDNER, D.S.O., have kindly undertaken to arrange for the distribution of all the lanterns and candles required for the occasion. The premises recently occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING will be used as the depot for the issue of these Lanterns and Candles. Purchasers who have already placed orders are requested to send to this depot for their supplies. Further orders may be sent direct to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. The depot will be open on March 29th and remain open until April 6th. Hours 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 5. [702]

NOTICE.
ILLUMINATIONS.

LANTERNS and Candles can now be bought for cash at the depot in the premises recently occupied by Messrs. W. POWELL, LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING. Price—£22 for one hundred lanterns and two hundred candles. [731]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of APRIL, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of OROUW LAND at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor-General, **MAJESTY THE KING**, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing	Approx. Area.	Depth.
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1 Acre	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S DRY GIN

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born — AND STILL IS!

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH

One—At Weybridge, England, on the 29th March, 1922, **WILLIAM SWELL** One, late partner of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Army and Foreman. [733]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, MARCH 31st, 1922.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY REDEMPTION SCHEME.

FOLLOWING upon the decision reached at Washington for the rendition by Japan to China for all the ex-German rights in the province of Shantung we were told by the Chinese newspapers that the people of all the provinces in the Republic were most enthusiastic over the suggestion that the fund for the redemption of the railway should be raised by public subscription. The Ministry of Communications sent out a circular telegram signifying its intention to have the railway "redeemed and operated by the people." Later the Ministry sent broadcast throughout the country another telegram restating to the public "the desirability of private ownership and operation of this line by the people, in view of the fact that great interest has been shown by the public in this line and that the present opportunity should be made use of in developing the ability of the people in the way of management." In this telegram the Ministry said it had been its policy to encourage the private operation of railways in all possible ways, "but so far," it said, "the various private enterprises have not had as much success as might be expected." As, however, the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway is already in operation the Ministry expressed the view that it becomes easier for the people to take it over "and operate it with good profit," and the Ministry shared the sincere hope that in the future this line would become "a model private railway."

The agreement made with Japan provides for the redemption by Treasury notes, and as the Government is in what Mr. McAWYER called "a chronic state of impecuniosity," it only too eagerly adopted the suggestion when it came from some popular organisation that the people should buy out the Japanese by public subscription. Following upon the issue of the Ministry's telegraphic circulars the country was flooded with appeals by public organisations to subscribe the money. One of these

appeals, consisting of many hundreds of words, dwells in our recollection. It was sent out by an Agricultural Association, and it said that as nine-tenths of the people of China were agriculturists, this railway should be owned and controlled by the farmers of the country. The Agricultural Associations throughout the country were requested to invite the Provincial Assemblies to levy upon agricultural land for this purpose in the coming year "a surtax of 40 per cent. of the present rate." It was calculated that a sum of forty million dollars could be raised in this way in half a year, and those who issued the appeal reckoned that thirty millions would suffice to redeem the railway. With the balance and the profits on the working of the railway it was proposed to do all manner of things—create a fund for the relief of farmers in times of drought or other natural calamities; and to establish agricultural banks, as well as agricultural schools. Special precautions were to be taken to prevent any of the proceeds of the surtax from falling into the hands of the officials, as it was considered to be imperative that the funds should be sent "immediately" to the delegates at Washington to complete the deal with Japan. As the collection of the surtax was to extend over a period of six months, the Agricultural Association evidently expected that the delegates would be making a long stay at Washington. We have not yet learnt, how much, if any, money has been contributed by the great agricultural communities of China towards the acquisition of the railway, nor is there much information available regarding the subscriptions from any other source. Wealthy individuals appear to have promised large sums, but the sums we have seen mentioned fall far short of the total required, and no practical scheme has yet been put forward for collecting the money necessary for the redemption of the railway and its future control and management as a private enterprise. The enthusiasm for making the Shantung railway "a model private enterprise," seems to be vanishing into thin air, and in the end we suppose the Shantung railway will be numbered among the railways of China controlled and managed by the Government, though where the money for its redemption is to come from at present remains obscure.

The city of Heungshan has decided to follow Canton's example in demolishing the city walls and constructing wide thoroughfares in their place.

A suffragette movement has been inaugurated at Canton with a view to obtaining the right to vote in the coming election of members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. A petition is to be presented to the Southern Parliament.

On the settlement of the strike of rice shipping firms at Canton a day or two ago, thirty-seven rice junks left for Hongkong to get cargoes. The price of rice at Canton is now declining from the very high levels to which it has recently soared.

It is stated that arrangements are being made for a golf match between the Crown Prince of Japan, Prince Hirohito, and the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness visits Japan. The match will take place on a special course at the Imperial Gardens.

A ricksha coolie states that four men, working in collusion, attacked him on the way to Kowloon City on Wednesday night and robbed him of his life's all. One of the men engaged his ricksha and, when the other three appeared, held him while they robbed him. The proceeds of the robbery worked out at ten cents per thief.

At a meeting of British women held in the Canton Club it was decided to hold a Bazaar and Garden Fete combined early in November with the object of raising funds to endow the bed in the Star and Garter Annex at Sandgate, which British women in Canton have supported by annual subscription since 1910. Mesdames Annett, Blanchett, Forbes, Kitching, Reynolds, Stratton and Tolliday were elected to serve on the Committee, and they have arranged to work throughout the summer towards a successful Fete in the Autumn.

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The city of Heungshan has decided to follow Canton's example in demolishing the city walls and constructing wide thoroughfares in their place.

A suffragette movement has been inaugurated at Canton with a view to obtaining the right to vote in the coming election of members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. A petition is to be presented to the Southern Parliament.

On the settlement of the strike of rice shipping firms at Canton a day or two ago, thirty-seven rice junks left for Hongkong to get cargoes. The price of rice at Canton is now declining from the very high levels to which it has recently soared.

It is stated that arrangements are being made for a golf match between the Crown Prince of Japan, Prince Hirohito, and the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness visits Japan. The match will take place on a special course at the Imperial Gardens.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

ARMED MEN SET FIRE TO NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

London, March 30th.

A large party of armed men evicted the staff of *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, smashed up the machinery, scattered petrol and set fire to the building.

LATER.

Prompt action by the fire brigade suppressed the flames and saved the *Freeman's Journal* building. The pillagers overlooked a large new printing machine. The raiders picked up the portraits of Griffith and Collins.

ANOTHER TREATY RATIFIED

SENATOR BORAH AND JAPANESE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Senate unanimously ratified the Treaty regulating the use of submarines and poison gas.

LATER.

Senator Borah, supporting the treaty, urged his hearers not to be satisfied with what had already been accomplished. He pointed out that the Conference was wholly unable to deal with the submarine or any other instrument of modern warfare, except aeroplane carriers. As far as the Orient was concerned, Japan had been left all the navy she needs to dominate the situation. He declared that budgetary savings under the treaty were so far insignificant.

EARLIER CABLES.

SENATE PASSES NAVAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The Senate has ratified the naval treaty without reservations.

LATEST CABLES.

CHINESE BRIGANDS

ROUTED.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE SHAN STATES.

DELI, March 30th.

A British punitive force from the Bhama Lashio battalions chased Chinese brigands who previously attacked and partially burned the town of Muse in the Northern Shan states. The British force captured the brigands' fort at the point of the bayonet, killing eighty, including a well-known leader. One British officer was severely wounded. One Indian was killed and four wounded.

CANADIAN MERCHANT

MARINE.

OTTAWA, March 30th.

Last year's operations of the sixty-five boats of the Canadian Government merchant marine resulted in a net loss of over two million dollars.

A LABOUR CHALLENGE.

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Labourites have given notice of amendment in the House of Commons to the vote of confidence, on April 3rd, reserving the restricted scope of the Genoa conference, and offering the opinion that the Government does not possess the confidence of, and is incompetent to represent, the country.

EARLIER CABLES.

TERMS OF THE VOTE OF

CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, March 29th.

In the House of Commons the terms of the much-discussed vote of confidence in the Government, which the Prime Minister will move on April 3rd, were announced by Mr. Chamberlain in the following terms: "That the House approves the resolution of the Supreme Council at Cannes as the basis of the Genoa conference, and will support the Government in giving effect thereto."

SOVIET WANTS DE JURE

RECOGNITION.

LONDON, March 29th.

Russian policy at Genoa was indicated by M. Chicherin, who, interviewed at Moscow, maintained that it was possible for Russia to conclude deals by means of loans or concessions to foreign capitalists without abandoning the economic foundations of Socialism. He emphasised that agreements with other Governments must be expressed in a form completely recognising the Soviet Government *de jure*.

LATEST CABLES.

LENIN'S ILLNESS.

SUFFERING FROM ACUTE PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.

REVAL, March 30th.

Circumstantial reports of Lenin's illness continue to be issued from Moscow. The latest says that specialists diagnose acute progressive paralysis and add that from a political standpoint Lenin is regarded as dead.

U.S. MINING OWNERS IN MEXICO.

NO PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAXES.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The State Department announces the success of its efforts to have the owners of mining properties in Mexico relieved of payment of penalties arising from failure to pay taxes on properties during the recent disturbed conditions.

INGERSOLLS CREDITORS TO RECEIVE 40 PER CENT.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

Notwithstanding a protest by a minority of the creditors the referee confirmed the sale of the assets of Robert Ingersolls to the Waterbury Clock Company for a million and a half dollars. It is estimated that the creditors will receive forty per cent.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

LANCASHIRE M.P.S. OPPOSE PROTECTION.

LONDON, March 30th.

The deputation of Lancashire M.P.s which waited on Viscount Peel and Earl Winterton at the India Office suggested that import and excise duties each be fixed at six per cent.

EARLIER CABLES.

A deputation of Lancashire members of Parliament argued that the Indian cotton industry did not need protection because it had been able successfully to compete even in the days when the import duty was enhanced by similar counter-vailing excise. Earl Winterton who replied that Viscount Peel would undertake again to examine the subject on the suggestion by the deputation. He fully agreed with the desirability of co-operation between the Home and Indian Governments in the matter and promised that Viscount Peel would consider the representations very fully.

ATTEMPT ON RUSSIAN

EX-MINISTER.

AN ASSASSIN'S THEATRICAL CONFESSION.

BERLIN, March 29th.

Tsarist officers named Schabelski and Taborski were arrested last night and examined by the police to-day. The former confessed that he went to the Philharmonic Hall for the purpose of killing M. Milinkoff, whom he regarded as responsible for Russia's misfortunes. Schabelski theatrically harangued the police officials justifying the deed. It appears that amid the confusion following the assassination a number of the audience overpowered the assassins as they stood on the platform holding smoking revolvers. The police believe that the plot was hatched by extremists attending the monarchist congress now being held in Berlin. Other arrests are likely.

FORTIFYING DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

In the Second Chamber, the Minister of Marine submitted a proposal modifying the Naval Bill with regard to the strength of the fleet and the construction of bases in the Dutch Indies. He said it appeared wise, after an exchange of views with the Dutch Indies Government, to reduce the cost of construction of naval fortifications in the Indies. Owing to the unfavourable state of India's finance, it was proposed to extend the time in which the work must be finished from seven years to ten years and during the first seven years the Indies would contribute 32,000,000 guilders towards the Naval Budget instead of 73,974,000, as at first decided.

FIGHTING EASTERN

EPIDEMICS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANITARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 30th.

The League of Nations Sanitary Conference at Warsaw concluded by submitting a report for the consideration of the Genoa conference in which they estimate the cost of the campaign to fight the epidemics ravaging Eastern Europe at £1,500,000.

They propose that all European States contribute in the same proportion as to the League funds. They recommend an anti-epidemic offensive in Russia conducted simultaneously with a defensive campaign in the border States.

DARK BLUES WIN GOLF

SINGLES.

LONDON, March 29th.

At Sandwich in the golf singles Oxford beat Cambridge by five up and five to play.

IRISH ARMY SPLIT.

WAR ON THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 29th.

The split in the Irish Republican Army is now complete. The Executive Council appointed by the I.R.A. Convention in Dublin has issued an order deposing the Dail Minister of Defence (Mr. Mulcahy) from control of the Army. This is tantamount to a declaration of war on the Provisional Government. In reply, Mr. O'Duffy, Free State Chief of Staff, has issued a manifesto relieving all officers and men of responsibility in obeying the orders of any superior officer who has secured his connection with the I.R.A. by attending the Convention.

BIG CONFERENCE SITTING.

LONDON, March 29th.

The most representative Irish Conference held in London since the early negotiations has opened at the Colonial Office. Mr. Churchill presided, accompanied by Lord Peel, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Worthington Evans and Sir Hamar Greenwood, and first conferred for an hour with the Ulsterites. Sir James Craig, Lord Londonderry, Right Hon. E. M. Archdale and Colonel Spender, after which the Southerners, Messrs. Collins, Griffith, Duggan, O'Higgins and Kennedy arrived.

The Conference is expected to last two or three days.

CONTRACT WITH MARCONI.

WIRELESS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. announces that Mr. Hughes has signed an agreement with the Australasian Wireless Co. of Australasia, of Sydney, which is associated with the Marconi Co. authorising it to establish direct wireless communication between the Commonwealth and Britain, also to take over and develop all the Commonwealth wireless services.

The Commonwealth will take the majority of shares in the Australian Co. and have three out of seven members on the Board.

INDIAN FINA. JE.

THE RAISING OF FUNDS BY LOANS.

LONDON, March 30th.

Moving the money resolution mentioned in the message of the 27th inst. Lord Winterton, in the House of Commons, explained that this is no new step. A number of similar acts had been passed previously, the last being in 1910, the proceeds from which would not have sufficed until now but the way delayed the carrying out of the capital expenditure upon railways and irrigation. The measure was thus largely a routing matter and in no way connected with the Indian budget.

Lord Winterton explained that the Government of India was entirely responsible for capital and interest, and expressed complete confidence in that country's financial stability.

COTTON WORKERS' WAGES.

THE QUESTION OF A REDUCTION.

LONDON, March 29th.

A meeting in Manchester between representatives of 200,000 operative cotton spinners and weavers, and the Employers' Committee, agreed to confer on Friday with regard to the employers' demand of a reduction in wages of over six shillings in the pound. Cardroom workers numbering 78,000 did not participate in the meeting, acting separately. It is expected that the operatives will offer to accept a much lower reduction.

GERMAN REPARATIONS LOAN

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE WHOLE PROBLEM.

PARIS, March 30th.

The *Temps* announces that the Commission has accepted Sir John Bradbury's proposal to appoint a committee to study conditions for facilitating the German issue of external loans for reparations payments. The committee will be large and will include neutrals, who will study the problem of the mobilisation of Germany's debt.

ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT.

UNIONS SEEK TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 29th.

The engineering unions have decided to ask mediators to endeavour to resume informal negotiations with the employers.

The instructions posting lock-out notices mentioned this morning have been issued and become effective a week hence; thus there is time for further negotiations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN

CANADA.

QUEBEC, March 29th.

Fire has destroyed the famous hostelry of Saint Anne Beaupre. The damage is estimated at \$1,200,000. The statue with historic relics, was saved.

AMERICAN COTTON

INDUSTRY.

AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The Senate passed a resolution in favour of official investigation into the present depressed price of cotton and the operation of the cotton exchange.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE "MUI TSAI"

LONDON, March 29th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Major the Hon. R. F. L. Wood said the Governor of Hongkong would doubtless consider the best steps to prevent the removal of *mui tsai* from the Colony against their wishes and interests.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS HEARTENS THE "AMERICAN GROUP."

NEW YORK, March 30th.

The newspapers state that Sir Charles Addis' visit here has decidedly brightened the prospect of the continuance of the of the Chinese Consortium by putting new heart into the American Group which had been considering withdrawal. Sir Charles Addis told the American Group yesterday that the Washington Conference could be regarded as definitely setting its seal of approval on the Consortium's policy. The power of the Tuchans was waning with the growing spirit of the provinces to resist military exactions. Sir Charles Addis looked to this to solve the problem of reconstruction. Foreign intervention was not a practical policy. China must be allowed to work out her own salvation. Sir Charles Addis was of opinion that in the interest of united China, uncompleted contracts for railways should be fulfilled as soon as possible. No step was more likely to bring the Northern and Southern Governments together than linking up the Canton-Hankow and Peking-Hankow Railways. The time had now come for the Consortium to consider negotiating independently with autonomous provinces for the construction of specific railway undertakings within their borders.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ORIENTAL

IMMIGRATION.

MONTREAL, March 30th.

British Columbia Members of Parliament are again raising the question of Oriental immigration which has been mentioned several times during the present session. Western deputy Macquarrie gave notice of motion urging the Government to introduce exclusive legislation on the ground that Orientals' rapid multiplication constitutes a serious menace.

MUNICIPALITY AND LIBEL.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

The question as to whether a municipal corporation can sue for libel was recently threshed out in the American courts. The case arose out of articles which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, vigorously attacking the administration of the City of Chicago, and the corporation sued for libel claiming compensation to the extent of ten million dollars. Judgment was entered for the defendants. In view of the widespread interest aroused by the case, the *Chicago Tribune* has published, for private circulation, two interesting brochures giving the history of the case, the judgment, and a summary of Press opinions.

The articles which appeared in the *Tribune* charged the corporation with being bankrupt and so improperly and corruptly administered by its officers, that its streets were not properly cleaned and the laws not efficiently enforced. The suit of the corporation, it is explained, was based on the theory that inasmuch as a municipal corporation holds property, conducts business, and requires credit, it is subject to injury by libellous publications, and may bring an action for civil damages in respect of such publications. To this the *Tribune* demurred on several grounds, the chief of which was that to permit a recovery in such an action would be a violation of the provision in the Constitution of Illinois relating to free speech, and also a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The newspaper further contended that a municipality is a political agency, an agency of government, and that to permit a suit for civil damage for libel would be an interference upon the right of free Press. Besides the suit of the City of Chicago against the *Tribune*, brought upon the initiative and authority of the political officials, various officials for personal libel, and a number of other suits had been filed by the city corporation against the *Tribune* interpreted it as "an attempt to intimidate and strangle free discussion, contrary to the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and of a free Press."

The suit was without precedent in American law, and in sustaining the damages of the *Tribune*, the Judge remarked that it was "not in harmony with the genius, spirit, and objects of our institutions. It does not belong to our day. It fits in rather with the genius of the rulers who conceived of law not in the purity of love for justice, but in the selfish passion for undisturbed power."

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

WHO ASSAULTED WHOM, AND WHERE?

MR. EDKINS' CHAUFFEUR BRINGS A CHARGE BUT IS FINED HIMSELF.

There was a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, which seemed likely, as opened by Mr. D. J. Lewis, to throw a little light on some of the questions of the hour—intimidation in relation to the formation of a labour guild, for instance. The case hardly fulfilled its early promise, but it illustrated, once more, the difficulty of getting at the truth in the administration of justice in the East.

Mr. Lewis represented Pertab Singh, chauffeur to Mr. G. T. Edkins, who alleged that Katar Singh, another chauffeur, had assaulted him in Anton Street. Katar, on the other hand, summoned Pertab for assaulting him, in Li Chit Street.

Some time ago, Mr. Lewis explained, Katar represented to Pertab that he was forming a chauffeurs' association, and wished the other man to join. Pertab declined and the next night, Katar, aided by a Chinese, threatened and assaulted his fellow chauffeur. Pertab was bruised on one eye, one elbow and one knee, and Mr. Wilson, at the Magistracy, noted the fact on the summons when it was taken out.

Pertab Singh said he was chauffeur to Mr. G. T. Edkins and lived in Anton Street. The defendant was a chauffeur out of employment. Some time ago, he asked the witness to join an association for chauffeurs. The defendant was accompanied on this mission by a Chinese. Witness declined to join, saying, "My master is on very good terms with me, and I do not wish to join an Association." On March 21st, when he was at home in the evening, Katar and a Chinese chauffeur called upon him.

The Magistrate: Was the defendant sober? The witness gave a demonstration of his visitor's manner to indicate that the reply to the question was in the negative. He added that the suggestion that he should join the proposed Association was renewed and a subscription was asked for. When he refused, the defendant said he knew the traffic police and would get his licence cancelled. Defendant took him by the coat collar and kicked him. The Chinese also assaulted him.

Pertab Singh's Chinese wife gave a time-table of the events of the night. At 6.30 p.m. the defendant called, but, as her husband was not in, she did not open the door to him. At 6.55 p.m. her husband came home "took his coat off and played with the child." At 7.15 p.m. the defendant returned, "had an altercation with her husband," seized him by the chest and dragged him downstairs. The Chinese struck her husband as he rolled down the stairs. At 7.30 p.m. her husband came home, "considerably the worse for wear," it was understood.

Defendant and complainant then changed places in front of the dock whilst the cross-examinations were heard. The cross-examination, Katar Singh, in the witness-box, gave the Court to understand that there was "a woman in the case." It seemed that he was calling upon a Chinese girl of doubtful reputation and, by accident, made his call upon Pertab's wife instead. Filled with confusion at this awkward contretemps, he rushed downstairs and, meeting Pertab, apologised for the incident. "Never mind," said Pertab, "I quite understand; you thought your lady friend lived there," and they parted on the best of terms.

Later, to his surprise, Pertab came to him in a neighbouring restaurant, half strangled him with his own muffler, and dragged him out of the place. The only blows witness struck were in self-defence. Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, Katar said he had been in the employ of the Dragon Garage, Wanchai Garage, and of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chai Pak.

Mr. Lewis: And Mr. Mody? Witness: Yes.

And East Point Garage?—Yes.

And Mr. Carroll?—No.

Mr. Lewis: During the last six months you have had about a dozen places, not one of which you have been able to keep for a fortnight?

Katar did not admit that his professional reputation was as bad as that. He could give no motive for the assault.

The Magistrate: You have a witness whom you have not mentioned. Where does he come into the story?

Witness: He was present.

The Magistrate extracted from the witness an account of his friend's part in the affair before calling the man in to give his version.

The "corroborative witness," a driver for the Standard Oil Co., failed, to a great extent, to corroborate. According to him, the two men walked out of the eating-house together and the strangling incident with the muffler took place later.

The Magistrate suggested to Mr. Lewis that "the fundamental fact" was in which place the incident occurred.

Mr. Lewis: There is also the question of motive.

The Magistrate: I don't believe the last witness, but I don't believe either your witness or his wife. I am inclined to think that Katar Singh gives more or less the correct version. I think the aggressor was Pertab Singh and that he committed the assault in Li Chit Street.

Mr. Lewis: With all respect, I submit the evidence is to the contrary and no motive is assigned by them, whereas my client suggests a reasonable motive. If you don't believe the last witness, you are acting on the unsupported testimony of Katar Singh.

The Magistrate: I don't believe there was any assault in Anton Street.

The summons was dismissed and Pertab Singh was fined \$10 on the cross-summons.

HONGKONG BOXING

ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY BOUTS IN THE NOVICES COMPETITIONS.

There was a positive orgy of boxing at the City Hall, last night, when the preliminary bouts in the Novices Competition arranged by the Hongkong Association were fought out. Enthusiasm gave up their dinners and the proceedings lasted from 7 o'clock until eleven. A number of competitors failed to scale; some were sick and some (before the night was out) were sad. There were many who ought not to have been there at all, judging from the lack of acquaintance with first principles they exhibited. Every little while, however, the proceedings were enlivened by a really good set-to and the evening, on the whole, proved quite entertaining.

The following winners will fight to-night:—

BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS.—Pte. Johnson (King's Regt.), J. W. Baldwin (*Tamar*), Sig. L. King (Flagship), Pte. Redaway (King's Regt.).

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "A" DIVISION.—A. B. Tully (Light Cruisers), Pte. Flynn, Pte. Penkayman, Pte. McGuinness, Pte. Dennis, Pte. Kelly, Pte. McCall (King's Regt.).

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "B" DIVISION.—L. S. Wrigley, O. S. Cleary, L. S. Jenkins (Flagship), Pte. Sanderson, Pte. Martin, Pte. Scott (King's Regt.); Sergt. Gough (Police); O. S. Flynn (Light Cruisers).

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.—Sgt. Anderson, Gunnar H. Barker, Stoke, Carler, Pte. Logan, L/C Orr, Pte. Martin, A. B. Dennis.

Such good progress was made that the proposal to hold a matinee on Saturday has been abandoned. The heavy and fly-weight preliminary contests will take place to-night; also the semi-finals, and the three days' programme will conclude on Saturday night, with fifteen-round contests for the featherweight and middleweight championships of the Colony.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.—Pte. Gardner (King's Regt.) and Pte. Thomas (R.M.L.I.).

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and New Territories Evangelisation Society took place in the Union Church Lecture Hall on Wednesday (29th). The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald presided, supported by Mrs. Dr. Pearce, H. R. Wells and Chung Chuk Ling, Messrs. E. B. Dorey (Hon. Secretary), S. Macpherson (Hon. Treasurer), and other friends of the work. A large number of Chinese were present, representing the To Tsai Church which is associated with Union Church in the constitution of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of report and balance sheet, remarked that in view of the accentuation of national and racial differences which had lately been experienced, it was gratifying that they were able to meet on cordial terms of unbroken harmony. The common faith they shared as Christians together with the common enterprise in advancing the Kingdom of God formed a bond of union deeper than all the divergences which in some directions were being brought into needless prominence.

The report summarised the year's work at the ten stations at present maintained by the Society. It showed many encouraging features, and mentioned that one hundred and twenty baptisms had taken place, a larger number than in any previous year. The accounts also were favourable, showing an income and expenditure of \$3,407.

Mr. E. B. Dorey in seconding indicated that expenditure for the coming year would necessarily be increased, and trusted that supporters would see it was duly provided for.

An interesting address was given by Mr. Szai To Wai, of the Canton Christian College School, lately established in Broadwood Road. He described himself as a village boy and emphasised the interest and importance of village work, which was often more fruitful than in the large centres with their numerous excitements and distractions. The next ten years, he said, would be critical, for the future would largely depend upon Christian teaching being got into the minds of the people before Bolshevism, and similar propaganda occupied the ground. There was a Chinese saying that the first thought is always the ruling one, and he urged the Society not to be satisfied with a stationary position, but to extend its operations largely and rapidly.

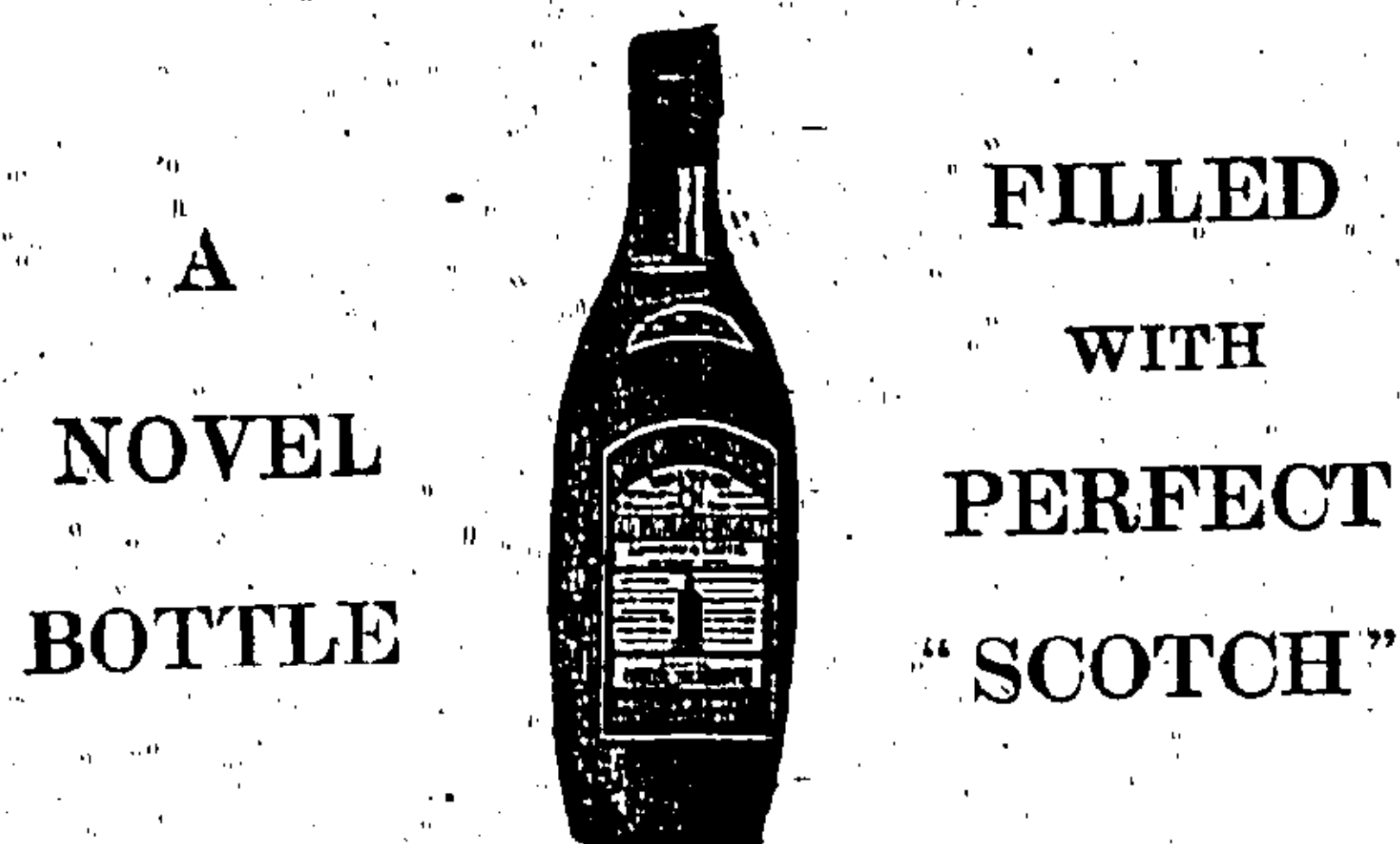
Mr. Lai Shui Kwai, who has lately been appointed superintending evangelist under the Rev. H. R. Wells, and who has had considerable experience of work among his fellow-nationals in Samoa, was then introduced to the meeting. He said that his visits to the stations had impressed on him the need for extended work among the women, and advocated the employment of more women workers. Families would then be reached in a degree at present impracticable, and he believed great changes would soon follow.

The same point was stressed by Mrs. K. W. the wife of the preacher at Castle Peak, in a touching address.

The Rev. CHURCH CHURCH LING mentioned a case in which a non-Christian family was offering to put up a building for the work if it would be undertaken, and asked, if that was so, what ought not Christians to do?

The European portion of the Committee was appointed as follows:—Mrs. Hidding, Messrs. E. B. Dorey, J. L. Macpherson, P. D. Wilson and R. L. Maclellan, with the Minister of the Church as *ex-officio*.

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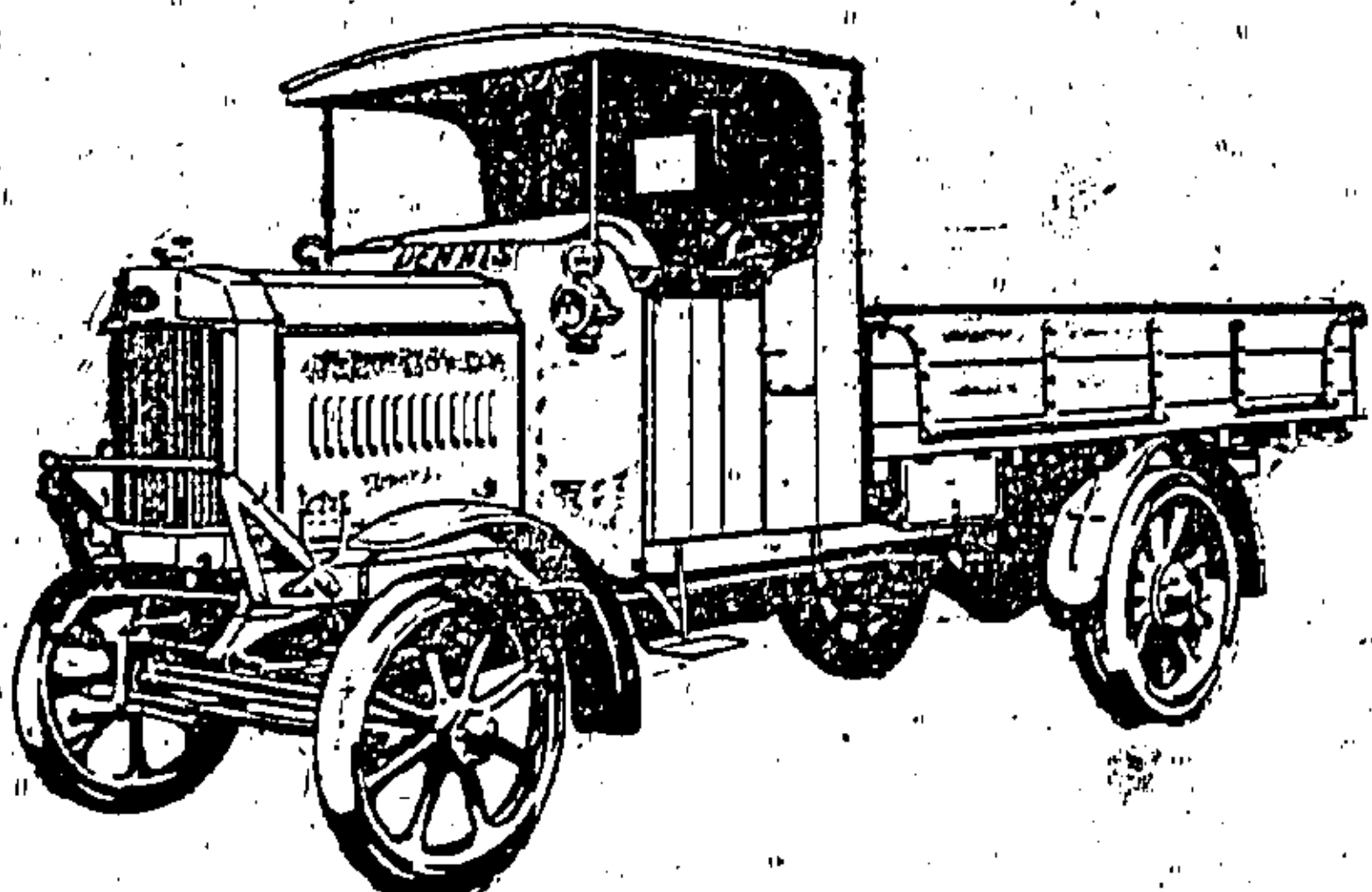
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STORIES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOUR.

Once, in Australia, while taking an
early morning gallop, the Prince had some
difficulties with his saddle. An Australian
boundary rider arrived and, noticing the
English accent asked, politely, if he were
an emigrant?

"I'm the Prince of Wales," H.R.H.
said.

"Oh, are you," replied the Aussie.
"Well, I'm his father."

Next day at a reception the Prince saw
the same man and, pushing his way
through the crowd, seized him by the
hand and exclaimed, "Hullo, dad!"

The Prince in London had been "hung
up" in his car, while dashing from one
public meeting to another. A man, not
recognizing the occupant of the car, nudged
his mate, remarking, "One of the
idle rich."

"Rich, perhaps," the Prince retorted;
"but, hang it all, not idle!"

A rather inquisitive man once asked
him if he was not worried over the res-
ponsibilities involved in being the King's
eldest son.

"Well, to tell you the truth I've never
looked at it quite in that light," he
replied. "But I think it is rather good
luck to be an eldest son, for then one does
not have to wear one's brother's old
clothes."

During his visit to America the Prince
was at the White House. The President
took the Royal guest over to one of the
windows.

"It was from that window," the Presi-
dent said, "that your grandfather used
to lean by the wending round of public
entertainments, escaped one night down a
rope ladder."

"I wish I had a rope ladder in my
luggage," the Prince remarked as he gazed
out of the window.

KING SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

When Balkis, Queen of Sheba, went
out of the South Lands with camel car-
avans loaded high with precious gifts for
King Solomon she left the world a few
meagre facts and many brilliant fancies,
the latest of which is an American film.

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge has translated
the Ethiopian text of the "Kebra
Nagast," and now for the first time we
can read in English all that men have
been saying about Sheba and Solomon
for thousands of years. "The Queen of
Sheba and her Only Son, Menyelek" (the
Medici Society, Ltd., 30s.), is a
rich storehouse of fact and fancy in
which the charming ingenuity of "The
Thousand and One Nights" is blended
with a flavour of Hecate and an alto-
gether incomparable earnestness of pur-
pose, naive humour, and poetic beauty.

All accounts agree that Sheba was
supremely beautiful, yet there is a curi-
ous persistence in every legend that she
suffered from a strangely malformed
foot. One of the feet was said to be
like that of a goat. Mohammedan tradi-
tion says that Solomon thought of mar-
rying her, could not bring himself to
do so "because of the hair on her feet
and legs."

Solomon discovered this in a curious
way. When he knew that the queen was
on her way to visit him he ordered a
stream of running water to be made
before his throne so that his visitor would
have to step through it. This was rather
a crude way of discovering her affliction
—or was it the scheme of a very compe-
tent judge to admire the queen's
ankles?

However, when Balkis reached the
stream she hesitated a moment, drew up
her skirts, and stepped in, and as soon
as her goat's foot touched the water "it
became straightway like the other foot."

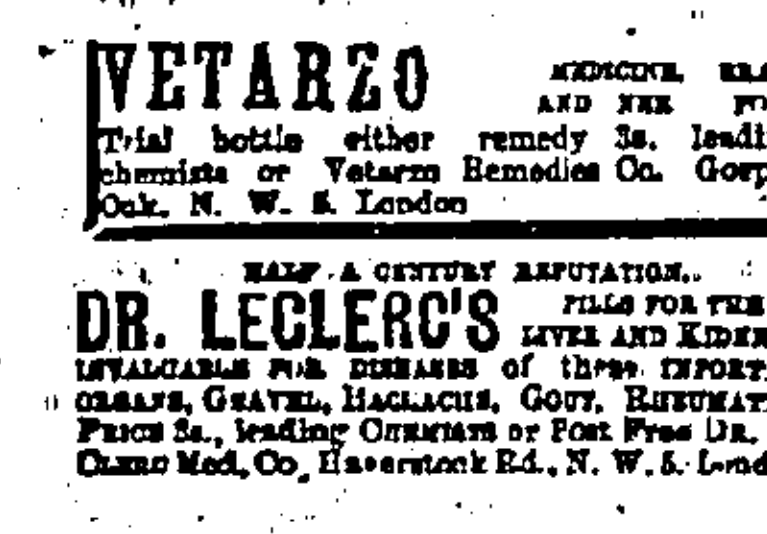
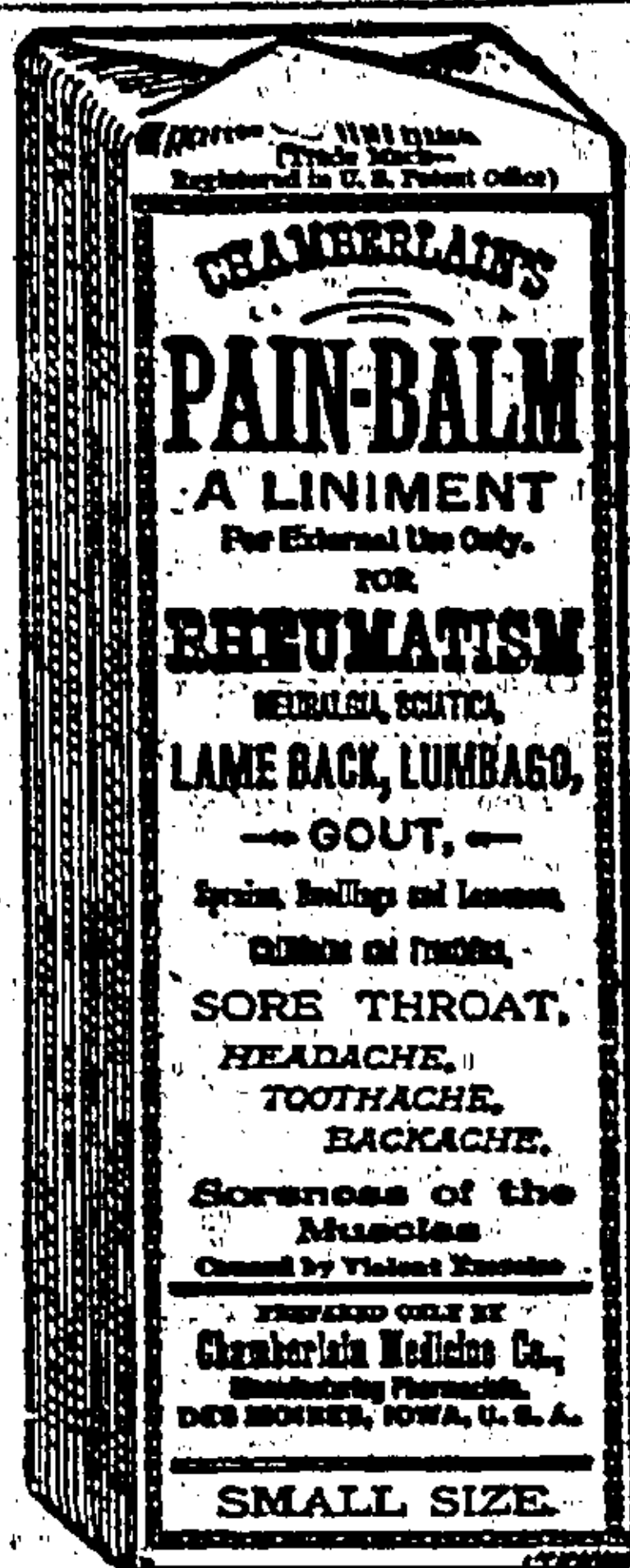
When Sheba becomes a mother the
legends assume a new significance. Her
son, Menyelek, travels back to see Solo-
mon, his father, and after a long and
happy visit the boy disappears in the
night taking the Ark of the Covenant
with him to Ethiopia. Here we see the
attempt of the Scribes to prove that the
God of Israel forsake the Jews and went
over to the Ethiopians, who, through
Menyelek, the son of Solomon and Sheba,
founded a Solomonian line of kings, claim-
ing, through Solomon, kinship with
Christ. Ethiopian tradition asserts that
the Ark was preserved in Abyssinia till
quite recent times.

If there are any more manuscripts
like "Oriental MSS. 218" in the Brit-
ish Museum I hope Sir E. A. Wallis
Budge will bring them to life as beauti-
fully as he has revived the ancient love
story of Balkis, the Lady of the South.
—H. V. M. in the Daily Express.

"SMILE WEEK" IN AMERICA.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S"
CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, February 28th.
Coincident with "Sloppy week," Ameri-
cans generally are invited to observe
"Smile Week," which began last Sunday and ends
on Saturday. A national organization, spon-
sored by professional optimists, including Mr.
William Jennings Bryan, believing that out-
ward expression develops inward grace, asks
everyone to wreathe their countenance with
happy joy. Telephone companies have sent
subscribers a small placard inscribed "The
voice with a smile wins." Jolly old under-
ground companies and street car people, re-
cognizing the prevailing depression of gloom-
suffering strap-hangers, are typographical ally
inviting their customers "to look cheerful."
So far as my observation goes, "Smile Week"
is not producing any results to boast about,
but the obligatory placards are unusually
invoked the loud laugh which may proclaim
the vacant mind. Opponents of the national
"Smile Week" declare that inebriates and
lunatics smile most. Ex-President Wilson
wrote: "I have no message to send on so silly
a subject," while another critic reminds
Americans that influenza is prevalent, and
that germs fly in through the facial apertures.



YOUNG CANADIAN'S WAR INVENTION.

The romance of a young Canadian
officer's war invention is about to be dis-
closed at Farnborough, when the Air
Ministry will test a number of safety
petrol-tanks for aircraft with machine-
gun fire at close range. Captain Imber,
while serving in the Canadian Infantry,
thought of enclosing a petrol tank with a
thick layer of rubber supported by an
outer covering of metal. Though expert
opinion was against the idea, Capt. Imber
had made up his mind that the solution
of the problem that would save countless
valuable lives lay in the development of
the rubber interlined, or "self-sealing"
tank. Air Ministry officials filled it with
petrol and dropped it from an 80-foot
tower. It did not leak. They pumped
incoördinary machine-gun bullets into it from
all angles. The sides bulged in an alarm-
ing way; but the bullets passed out, and
the sides slapped back without a drop of
petrol coming away. Capt. Imber's tank
is now one of the three in the running for
the Air Ministry's valuable prize.

More temperamental streets signs are
noted by the Japan Advertiser. Above
a shop on a busy thoroughfare of
Tokyo may be read in new, correct
English
Here is a
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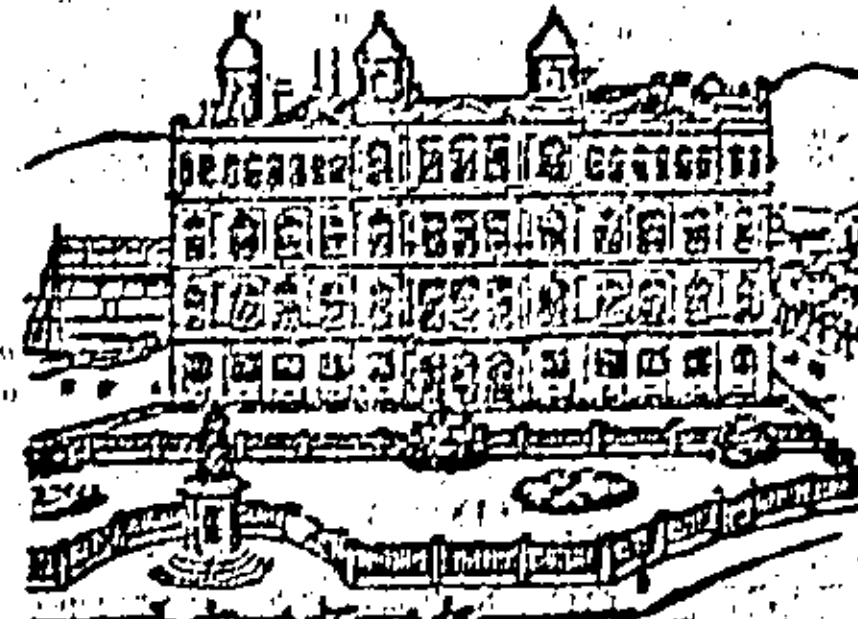
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BRITONS IN THE FAR EAST. LAND OF THE LONELY MAN.

THE SETTLER AS SOLDIER.

(BY VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE.)

SINGAPORE, December, 1921.
From this Far Eastern land my mind's eye travels home, and sees there all good people who sit in fireside comfort, with the atlas of the world on their knees, and pat themselves on the back for their own share in the "parts coloured red"—those many parts of the enormous British Empire which lie separated by huge distances all about the great globe. And I fall to wondering how many of these Imperialists understand the life of the man who is chiefly responsible for those red patches on the map, or know how much they are in his debt.

This man is the Englishman, the Scot, the Irishman, the Welshman, in the Far East. If we are to reckon up what we owe him, we must call not on the present only, but on many dead and gone generations for their testimony.

His work often lies at the spot on the globe furthest from his native Britain, furthest from all that he holds dear, furthest from all which for most of us makes life worth while.

In the majority of cases, perhaps the man in the Far East lives a life utterly unlike that of any other white man in the world. For years and years at a stretch, in many cases, he is cut off from the home which keeps tugging at his heart-strings. Sometimes such a man, married and with children, may not see the land of his birth for 15 or 20 years after he has come out to the East.

For the newly arrived bachelor life many be solitary, but interesting. He has the joy of taking up new work in new scenes which are often even more beautiful than he had imagined them to be when fate or his own desire chose for him a career of exile. In many districts he may find excellent sport; and although games may be hard to get—perhaps impossible except on his brief holidays—there is much to render the Eastern life pleasant to a young man with active tastes, to whom companionship is not indispensable.

So far, so good, for the bachelor. But when the wife and the little ones come—

The father of a family must so arrange his finances that his children can be sent home when they are seven years old. That is essential if they are to grow up healthy in body and sturdy in mind. And their education means a heavy drain on his resources. The other day I heard of a man who had not been home for 18 years; his income was £1,600 a year, and £1,200 of it went on the education of his children. Suppose he is childless, still his wife must, as a rule, leave the tropical climate and go home for the necessary change at least once in every few years.

We may all but set aside the thought of the unending struggle to make both ends meet in lands where there is a natural tendency towards extravagance, to the man in the Far East that is a small matter compared with the heart-breaking separation from wife and from children for many, many years.

Suppose the boys are sent home at the age of seven. They will not have left school before they are 17 or 18. And that is an age at which it is most unwise to bring boys East again. They must be at home for some years yet. Say they are lucky, and when they are old enough obtain jobs or appointments in their father's district; between the time they go home and the time they come out again it may be 14 years.

Fourteen years—and those the most difficult, the crucial years in their lives, the years which almost always determine success or failure for their whole future. Can you not imagine the mental torture which is the daily life of the man in the Far East, whose children have gone home; whose wife must leave him for twelve months perhaps three times every twelve years; who must remain, year in, year out, toiling to scrape together the money which keeps him from all that he most loves; always wondering, always afraid, lest the whole agonizing sacrifice may have been in vain, and his children return to him strangers in character and outlook?

We talk lightly of "links of Empire," but it is no light thing for us at home to understand just how lonely these men are. Their wives are away for long periods; children for so long that they return East to find, not the playmate of their nursing days, but a prematurely grey-haired and middle-aged stranger. In their loneliness these men turn to solace to what is, perhaps, the loneliest life of all—the life of the club.

They make their little club the centre and pivot of their lives, spending as much time as possible there for the sake of the more human companionship. Gradually they drop back into bachelor life, with its supposed freedom; but it is bachelor life with all the zest gone out of it. Behind it lies always the empty bungalow, peopled with mournful thoughts.

The unhealthiest of all are the planters who must live in what are universally acknowledged to be the most monotonous of surroundings—the rubber plantations. There, as I have previously explained, is a particularly hard life, because, apart from the inevitable loneliness of work carried on far from other men's habitations, and apart from the heavy gloom of the plantation itself, there are many hours of the day which must be spent without either work or companionship—hours in which a solitary man may fall to brooding.

THE WOMAN IN THE FAR EAST.
In smaller matters, too, the man—and especially the woman—in the Far East suffers in a way which we in our comfortable, weather-proof, snugly arranged houses cannot understand. Globe-trotters come out and spend a few days in a planter's bungalow. They are fascinated (and rightly) at the spacious,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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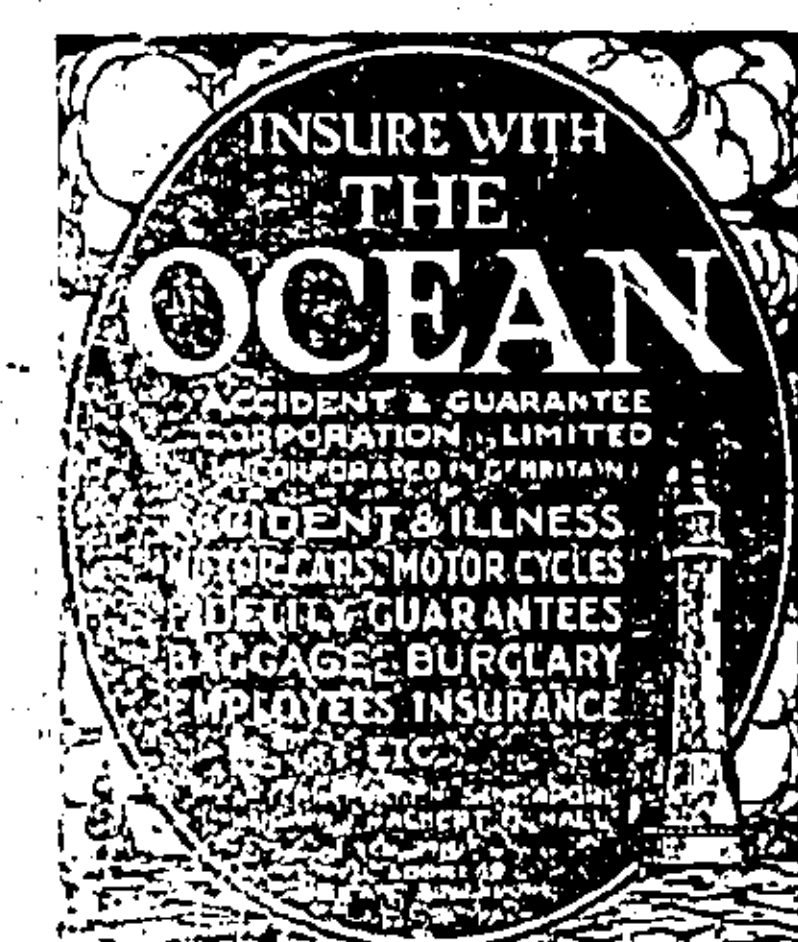
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lofty rooms, at the size of the house, at the beautiful garden and the troops of apparently perfect servants. Cooled by punkas, they eat piquant and delicious luncheons and dinners, while they gaze out over exquisite scenery. They do not see what lies behind it all. They do not see what brings those untimely lines upon the white face of the brave lady of the house, who must age years before her time because of the all but unendurable burden that her life sometimes becomes. They know nothing of the ceaseless supervision of the servants, but for which the whole domestic scheme would collapse; nothing of the exhausting strain of keeping some kinds of natives up to their work, the drudgery of struggling day in and day out against their inborn laziness, their fecklessness, their general sympathy with dirt. Above all, they know nothing of the loneliness of the woman's life in a remote station, where the nearest white woman may be half-a-day's ride or drive away.

The wife of the man in the Far East must be a pearl among women to support, year after year, the steady inroads upon her health and her looks made by the climate, the conditions, the narrowness of social life. She must be content with simple amusements, and with what at home would be deadly monotony.

She must be happy to play lawn tennis, or bridge, or (but only in favoured stations) golf with the same people month after month. She must never grow weary of seeing the same faces day after day, and the faces of none but her servants for weeks at a time. Not the least among her trials, if she be a normal woman, will be the difficulty and the expense of dress. Unless she is a slattern or a genius, she will not care to face her husband and her friends in any but "decent clothes"; and such things are hard to come by in the Far East. She must realize, and realizing it, cheerfully accept, the decree that the best years of her life shall pass far from her normal way of existence. And she must put a brave face on it while she watches her children grow pallid, knowing that the money to send them to home and health will be forthcoming, perhaps not for three or four years—perhaps, as in some terrible cases, never.

The Far East, as often as not, is the land of the lonely man—of the man who gives up who sacrifices himself, who, from a conventional point of view, buries himself and wastes his life. That view is very far from the truth. Nine-tenths of what makes life tolerable he gives up, voluntarily, with his eyes open. The remainder he uses as no one else can do. That remainder is work. As a worker, the Briton in the Far East is unique.

As he falls into the routine of the life he seems to sink his own personality into that strange aggregate of men and women who represent Britain in the Far East.

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MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday	1st April, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"WAHSING"	Monday	3rd April, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHUNANG"	Tuesday	4th April, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHUNANG"	Tuesday	4th April, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWOOSANG"	Tuesday	4th April, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Wednesday	4th April, Daylight
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday	10th April, Noon.
SIAM & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday	20th April, 3 p.m.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Year	Due Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th April
M.V. "GLENIFFER"	24th April
M.V. "GLENGARRY"	3rd May
M.V. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	18th May

HOMEWARDS.

Year	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	8th Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.	
M.V. "GLENAGIFFE"	14th Apr. do.	
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	22nd Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	
M.V. "GLENVAPP"	15th May, GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th June, LONDON, SWITZERLAND & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 3896

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 6th Ed.

and Don's Codes.

Telephone: Bankami

2844/2822.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

as Company has on hand all necessary Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 2, BARRACK ROAD

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st April ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st May ... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REES & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.

S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th April.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th April.
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.
S.S. "KARMOO" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th April.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON REES & Co.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMER & DEPARTURE. SAILING DATE.SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 31st Mar.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUTCH, SUEZ ... "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 6th April.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUTCH, SUEZ ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 17th April.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA PORTS OF CHINA ... "COM. MAGES" ... 15,000 ... End of April.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 741.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

SAILING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Sunday, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.
SAILING ... Capt. F. J. Gill ... Thursday, 6th April, at 1 p.m.
SAILING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Sunday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Flag).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,700	4th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	6,900	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	6,987	20th Apr.	do
"DUNERA"	6,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	6,000	24th May	do
"SICILIA"	6,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	6,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	6,000	21st June	do
"SOERAN"	7,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARSWIR"	6,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMAIA"	6,000	19th July	do
"KASEGAR"	6,000	2nd Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 31st Mar. (Singapore, Penang & Rangoon) (with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta).

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 12th April calls Sandakan (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ISMAILIA" ... 6,000 ... 31st Mar. Japan
"JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 2nd Apr. Shanghai & Japan.
"COLABA" ... 6,000 ... 4th Apr. Amoy.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

CARGO ONLY. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket.

All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU ... Saturday, 15th April.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 4th April.

"HONGKONG MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th April.

DELI & HANGKOR ... via SAIGON & BING-PORE.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st April.

CALCUTTA A.—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"PERING MARU" ... Monday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, LA COMA—Via and Del.—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA.

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Thursday, 6th April.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, Sea of Japan, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

HAMBURG MARU ... Sunday, 2nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Fukuoka & Yokohama via SINGAPORE.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th April.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YABUDA, Manager.

Telephone 2146.
Telegrams (Surrey).

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 21st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

21, George's Building.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 31st Mar. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 1st Apr. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"NING-CHOW"	On 2nd Apr. 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 3rd Apr. 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PHAN SAMUD"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TIENHIN"	On 4th Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, CHERPOO & TIENTSIN	"SHANSI"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Apr. 4 p.m.

S.S. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to / Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at W. coast.

S.S. RANGKOR LINE—Weekly service to and from Rangoon via Swatow. CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE TRANSFERRED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Johs Swire & Sons, Ltd.). For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHS SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONS	Call at Dairen & omit Shanghai	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	8,000	(Calling at Keelung)	Apr. 2nd
TAIYO MARU	10,000	...	Apr. 4th
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	...	Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU	10,000	...	May 7th
KOREA MARU	10,000	...	May 13th
SHINYO MARU	10,000	...	May 20th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building. Tel. No. 274.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Leave Hongkong ... Apr. 2nd

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE GITANO" ... May 22nd, noon.

FOR HAIPHONG

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly Sailings.

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

S.S. "WEST IRA" ... May 5th

S.S. "HANOVER" ... May 17th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 15th April

For MOJIL, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA:

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 31st Mar.

"CHIRIBON MARU" sailing on or about 21st April

For further particulars please apply to—

Telephone 2306

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
2nd Floor, Prince's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Sydney & Melbourne via Port ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates for Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

